

SOUTHERNERS PLAN RECONSTRUCTION

IN EUROPE—WORK IS TO BE OPENED IN BELGIUM AT ONCE.

Commission Abroad To Study the Situation—Extensive Program Is Planned—Church Busy In Other Lands.

Nashville Tenn. (Special Correspondence)—On August 22nd a commission composed of Bishop James Atkins, of North Carolina, John H. Pepper, of Tennessee, Dr. Belle H. Bennett, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Luke G. Johnson, of Georgia, sailed for Europe to arrange for the opening of extensive religious and philanthropic work in Belgium, France and other western countries.

They represent the Centenary Commission and the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which have set aside \$5,000,000 of Centenary funds for religious reconstruction in Europe.

They go with authority to purchase property and open work at once in Belgium and to make a careful survey of the needs in other countries and recommend an adequate program. Orphanages, schools, social centers, religious literature and direct evangelism will be the methods employed.

In some of the countries to be entered the work will be conducted in cooperation with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is already operating in France, Italy and the Balkans, and is planning to extend its work greatly as a result of the Centenary, which in the two churches brought missionary pledges aggregating more than \$150,000,000.

METHODISTS REVIVE ANCIENT CUSTOMS

TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION MEMBERS TO OBSERVE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Centenary Commission Starts Movement To Establish 100,000 Family Altars—Following the Plan of Old Circuit Riders.

Nashville Tenn.—The Centenary Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has named August 29th as a special day of fasting and prayer for the two and a half million members of the church. The Commission has also started a movement to establish 100,000 Family Altars, by having that many homes pledged to observe daily devotions.

This is the revival of ancient customs in the church. It is the part of an intensive campaign which the church has launched in connection with the spiritual side of the Centenary program of the Centenary Movement, through which the Methodists raised \$53,000,000 in an eight-day drive last May.

The object of the present campaign, as stated by Rev. S. A. Neblett, Secretary of the Department of Spiritual Resources, is to enroll at least 40% of the church members in the prayer league known as the Fellowship of Intercession, to establish 100,000 Family Altars, and to assist in finding a thousand young people to go abroad as missionaries.

August 24-31 is known as Enlistment Week. During this period, the seven thousand pastors will urge their members to join the Fellowship of Intercession, to establish Family Altars, and to observe the day of fasting and prayer.

JAPAN TO MODIFY KOREAN RULE.

So Predicts Dr. S. E. Hager, 25 Years a Southern Methodist Missionary In The Orient.

Nashville, Tenn.—That Japan will moderate her rule in Korea is the prediction of Dr. S. E. Hager, recently returned missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Hager has spent more than a quarter of a century in Japan doing religious work. "Japan is learning that her success in giving good government to Korea is fraught with difficulties, and that tolerance and good will must take the place of harsh and severe methods."

"The military leaders aim mainly at making their rule thorough and permanent, and naturally there is great temptation to the man of the sword to make his rule severe."

"But democratic ideas are growing in Japan, and more temperate treatment of the subject race will come about."

Dr. Hager says the Christian missionaries in the Orient are elated at the success of the Centenary movement, through which the church raised \$53,000,000 for missionary work in all lands.

Millions of this will be spent in the Orient. Hundreds of new missionaries will be sent and there will be a great advance movement in medical work, education and evangelism.

PIGGY'S FIRST AID

By CETHA RICE.

"I'm sorry to write."

"Sweetie, don't hurry, good by."

The above paragraphs were chattered continuously from three "tollie" girls who were grouped on the platform at North station to give a send-off to their friend, Gladys Farnum, who was leaving for a fortnight's vacation on a Maine farm.

"Good-by; get your shoes ready," she called from the car window as the train pulled out of the track yard. Settling herself comfortably for an all-day ride, Miss Farnum recalled anxiously the hot hands with her friends. Upon learning that the friends whom she was to visit had a son living at home, the girls had prophesied that Gladys would fall in love and "take to the simple life."

"No farmer for mine. The simple life for me in little old Boston," said Gladys.

Upon which the bet had been taken. A five-pound box of chocolates from the three girls against a supper at some popular cafe from Gladys.

The train arrived on time. As Miss Farnum alighted she almost ran into a stalwart young man who was standing close to the car steps. Holding out his hand, he smilingly said: "Guess you're the girl mother sent me to meet."

"I guess you're Ben," said Gladys with a responsive smile.

"Right-o. How much baggage have you?"

"Only a suitcase."

"We can take that in the car. Wait a second and I'll fetch it around."

As they turned into the driveway, Gladys exclaimed: "Oh, what a dear place!" which seemed to please Ben immensely.

A warm welcome greeted Gladys from Mr. and Mrs. Brewster.

"Supper is waiting. Come right in now and set up. Gracious, Henry, isn't Gladys the born image of her mother?" said Mrs. Brewster to her husband.

"Capt she ain't quite as good looking," said Uncle Henry with a huge wink. "Time she gets a coat of tan on her face she'll be all right."

At an early hour—for Gladys—Mrs. Brewster conducted her niece to her room, which had home-branched rings on the floor, a star patchwork quilt on the bed, and dormer windows. Gladys went into raptures.

The days that ensued were full of work, fun and comradeship that included the family and working force.

Of all farm varieties, small animals were the most interesting, and, specializing in these, Gladys declared in favor of pigs. One day Mr. Brewster found one of them developing a rash and he teasingly told her she had "loved it too hard."

"Poor little piggy!" she said, taking it into her lap. "What shall we do for him, uncle?"

"Guess we'll give him an oil bath. Want to do it?"

"Sure; where is the oil?"

"In the store room. Take a soft rag and give him a light rub."

Finding her equipment Gladys returned to give piggy a first aid—in oil.

The task was not easy by reason of piggy's strenuous objection, and work proceeded slowly. When the treatment was finished both physician and patient were sticky subjects and Gladys went to the house to remove the evidences. Changing into a blue linen dress and looking very sweet, she went out on the piazza to rest until supper time. Hearing boisterous laughter coming from the direction of the piggery she went around to the back yard from which the view was unobstructed. Standing among the laughing men was Mr. Brewster, who called, "Come up here, Gladys."

As she neared the group she inquired, "What's the fun?"

"What did you put on that pig?" pointing to a very stiff, shiny pig, that looked as though it had just arrived from a taxidermist.

"Why, just what you ordered—oil."

Again the men roared.

"Oh, nothing," grinned Mr. Brewster. "You tarred him well with varnish."

Another howl from the men and Gladys, too humiliated to stand her ground, fled in tears to the garden, taking refuge under a lilac tree. Drooping on the bench beneath, a heavy cry relieved taut nerves and sore feelings.

While enjoying her damp siesta she was masterfully enfolded in a pair of strong arms and Ben's voice whispered, "There, girlie, don't cry. The whole batch of pigs ain't worth a cent."

"I'll never face those men again," sobbed Gladys. "I'm going back tomorrow," and sobbed harder after her ultimatum.

Ben tightened his clasp as he said, "You ain't going back. I'm going to keep you. Oh, Gladys, I love you so; won't you stay?"

"And take care of pigs?" coyly questioned the farmette.

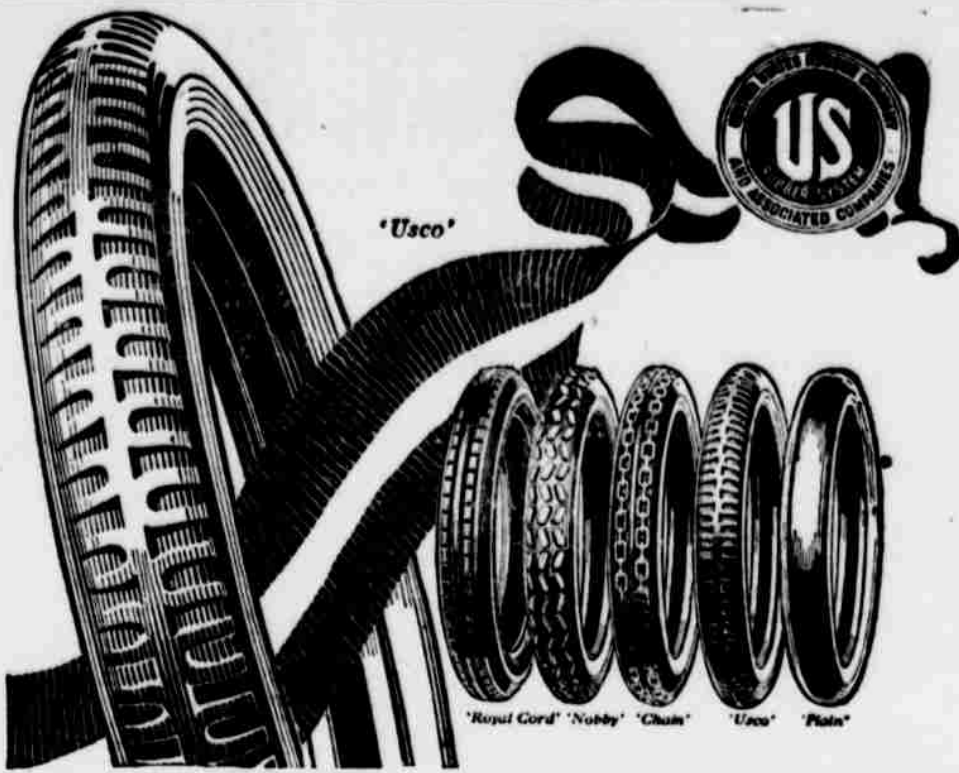
"Take care of me. I've cared ever since the first day you came. Won't you? Can't you?" stammered Ben.

Gladys turned her face to answer, but speech was denied her for Ben commanded her lips to other use.

The next day a post card went Hubbard. It briefly stated:

"The bet's on me. Taken a life share in a piggery. GLADYS."

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We Vouch for Them

Of all the tires that are made, —why do you suppose we prefer to sell United States Tires?

Because they are made by the biggest rubber company in the world. And they know how to build good tires.

They have choice of materials,—they have immense

facilities,—they employ many exclusive methods.

They can go to greater lengths in testing, improving and perfecting the things that make good tires.

We find it good business to sell United States Tires.

And—you will find it good business to buy them. They are here—a tire for every need.

United States Tires are Good Tires

We know United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them.

Haselden Bros. Garage.
Becker & Ballard, Bryantsville.
Paint Lick Garage, Paint Lick.
J. & C. P. Wagers, Kirksville, Ky.

6 - Small Farms - 6 AT AUCTION 110 ACRES at BRYANTSVILLE

Garrard County, Kentucky, with over 1-2 mile frontage on Lexington, Danville and Nicholasville Turnpike road, subdivided into tracts of from 12.50 to 25 acres, each fronting the pike with FIVE EXCELLENT building sites.

Thursday, Sept 4th, '19

AT 10:30 A. M. RAIN OR SHINE.

This is the Mary R. Berkele tract, the first time to change hands for more than 20 years, 25 acres in old blue grass, about 15 acres in tobacco and corn, balance stubble land in young blue grass and timothy.

But what we wish to call your particular attention to is:

This tract lays admirably well, gently rolling south and easterly, That it is on the best thoroughfare in the county and in easy walking distance from Graded Schools, Churches, Bank and Stores.

That Lexington pike frontage never stretches an inch and that the demand for such locations is steadily increasing.

That you can afford to buy one or more of these tracts for investment or for a future home. That these tracts are sure to increase in value. That those who stand quiet and see the other fellow own these tracts will be saying in less than 5 years "If I had only bought a HOME tract off the Berkley Farm Sale I would have what I want" and more "See what it is worth today". Be present at the sale and get in on the ground floor; delays in purchasing real estate are costly. Easy terms. Possession Jan 1st, 1920.

The several tracts have been surveyed and platted and the undersigned will take pleasure in showing you over the farm.

The Thomas Realty Agency.
D. A. THOMAS, LANCASTER, KY.

GRASSHOPPER ARMY CHECKED BY POISON

How New Jersey Farmer Stopped Infestation of Insects.

Dusted Line Across Field in Advance of Pests With Mixture of Air-Slaked Lime and Paris Green —Alfalfa Is Attacked.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Millions of grasshoppers infested the fields of Morris county, N. J., last August.

George Fisk of Morristown had a fine second crop of clover and, adjoining it, a field recently seeded to alfalfa.



Stop Ravages of Grasshoppers.

fo. The latter had germinated well and the young plants had made from one to two inches of growth.

After the red clover was cut and made into hay Mr. Fisk noted that the field had been infested by hordes of grasshoppers, which were moving on into the alfalfa and eating the field bare of plants. He called at the office of the county agent, H. S. Lippincott, and told him of the invasion. He was advised to dust a strip across the field in advance of the grasshoppers with a mixture of air-slaked lime and Paris green. He followed the advice and stopped the grasshoppers at a line plainly marked by the end of the damage done by the insects.

A number of newly seeded alfalfa fields on other farms were also attacked, but the "hoppers" were effectively checked by the poison bait recommended by the agent. The bait used was made up as follows:

One pound of white arsenic was mixed thoroughly into a bushel of sawdust; then 12 ounces of salt and one-half cupful of molasses were stirred into a gallon of water, and the solution was used to wet the sawdust.

Such materials as bran and ground alfalfa hay can be used as the basis of the bait instead of sawdust.

"LET'S MAKE IT A MILLION"

Goal Set in Notice to County Agents and Leaders by the Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A million members next year in the farm bureau of the 33 northern and western states is the goal set in a notice to county agent leaders and county agents by the United States department of agriculture. Reports show that on April 1 there were 460,841 farm bureau members in these States, with 8,575 community committees—nearly a 30 per cent increase since the December, 1918, report, despite the influenza epidemic which handicapped membership campaigns.

"According to the 1910 census," says the notice to county agents, "there were 8,272,355 farms in the northern and western states. With one-third of the farms represented in the farm bureaus they could be truly said to be fairly representative. Farmers should not be coaxed or scared or fooled into the farm bureau. The organization is an appeal to their intelligence and their memberships should be solicited on a thoroughly dignified, common sense, business basis. Now is the time to make plans for the annual membership campaign for next fall and winter. Some of the states may wish to do this on a state-wide basis."

GARDEN ENEMIES WORK HARD

Gardener Must Make Continuous Fight Throughout Season—Cultivate at Short Periods.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The enemies of the garden begin work just as soon as the seeds are planted in the ground, and it is a continuous fight throughout the season. The gardener who hangs up his hoe and forgets his garden also hangs up his chance of winning. By far the best results can be procured where the garden is given frequent, short periods of attention. Later in the season special care should be given to clearing away the remains of the crops and destroying any plants that are badly infected with diseases, or that harbor insects in any form.